Moffett Field Naval Air Station

Including Crows Landing Naval Auxiliary Landing Field

NPL/BRAC 1991

Size: 3,097 acres

Mission: Provided support for antisubmarine warfare training and patrol squadrons and served as Headquarters for Commander Patrol Wings of the Pacific Fleet

HRS Score: 32.90; placed on NPL in July 1987

IAG Status: Federal Facility Agreement signed in September 1990

Contaminants: PCBs, petroleum products, DDT, chlorinated cleaning solvents, and heavy metals

Media Affected: Groundwater and soil

Funding to Date: $66.2 million

Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): $60.4 million (FY2033)

Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY2006

Sunnyvale, California

Restoration Background

In July 1991, the BRAC Commission recommended the closure of Moffett Field Naval Air Station. The installation was closed on July 1, 1994, and its activities were transferred to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Environmental studies since FY84 identified 34 sites at the installation. Site types include landfills, underground storage tanks (USTs), a burn pit, ditches, holding ponds, french drains, maintenance areas, and fuel spill sites. Contaminants include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), petroleum products, DDT, chlorinated solvents, and heavy metals. These contaminants have been released into groundwater and soil. The installation was divided into seven operable units (OUs). In FY90, initial site characterizations were completed for 3 UST sites, and 14 USTs were removed.

From FY90 to FY94, the installation removed four leaking USTs from one site, removed USTs from a second site, conducted groundwater remediation at three sites, and completed Remedial Investigations (RIs) for OUs 1, 2, and 5 and one other site. The installation also excavated and treated contaminated soil at one site and removed contaminated soil from another.

During FY95, the installation completed a Site Inspection (SI) for one site, RIs for OU6 and three other sites, Feasibility Studies (FSs) for OUs 1 and 5, a Record of Decision (ROD) for no further action (NFA) for seven sites, and a Remedial Action (RA) for one site. The installation designed, constructed, and tested a bioventing treatment system for one site, a soil vapor extraction system for another site, and a recirculating in situ treatment (RIST) system for a third site.

The installation completed a Phase I Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) in FY95. In FY96, it initiated FSs for two sites and OU6; signed a ROD and initiated a Remedial Design (RD) for one site; initiated an RD for one site; began a ROD for NFA and removed all inactive USTs from one site; and began negotiations for NFA at four sites. An RD and groundwater treatment using a permeable reaction cell were completed for one site. The installation also initiated a Phase II ERA during FY96 while completing a finding of suitability to transfer and an Environmental Business Plan.

During FY97, the ROD for OU1 was signed, and the RD and RA for Site 2 were completed. This action at Site 2 involved consolidation of waste into another installation landfill. The FS for OU6 was completed along with the Phase II ERA. The installation used a three-dimensional seismic reflection survey and a micropurge sampling technique to improve groundwater sampling and treatment. A design construction integration plan was employed at the installation.

The installation completed a community relations plan in FY89 and established an information repository. In FY94, the installation formed a BRAC cleanup team (BCT) and completed a BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP). It converted its technical review committee to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in FY95 and updated the BCP in FY97.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The installation completed construction of one RA at OU5 and continued construction activities at two other RA sites. Heavy rains delayed completion of construction for these two RAs. The facility completed the intensive monitoring portion of the permeable iron cell pilot test and began bench-scale studies of an innovative technology to create in situ reactive zones using the same treatment principles. Transfer of the Naval Air Manor property to a local city was completed. FS activities for two sites continued. The delay in completing the FSs and associated RDs was caused by increased coordination with the BCT and local community to find more cost-effective and suitable methods for cleanup at these sites. The RAB met every 2 months and was active in discussions of the cleanup methods presented in the FSs.

Plan of Action

- Complete RA for two sites and begin operations and maintenance in FY99
- Complete FS, sign ROD, and begin RD at the Site 22 landfill in FY99
- Complete FS at one site and begin basewide ROD in FY99
- Complete field-scale test of in situ reactive zone treatment system in FY99
- Construct RA at Site 22 in FY00
- Sign basewide ROD in FY00
- Complete RD and RA at ecological areas in FY00

Sites Achieving RIP or RC Per Fiscal Year